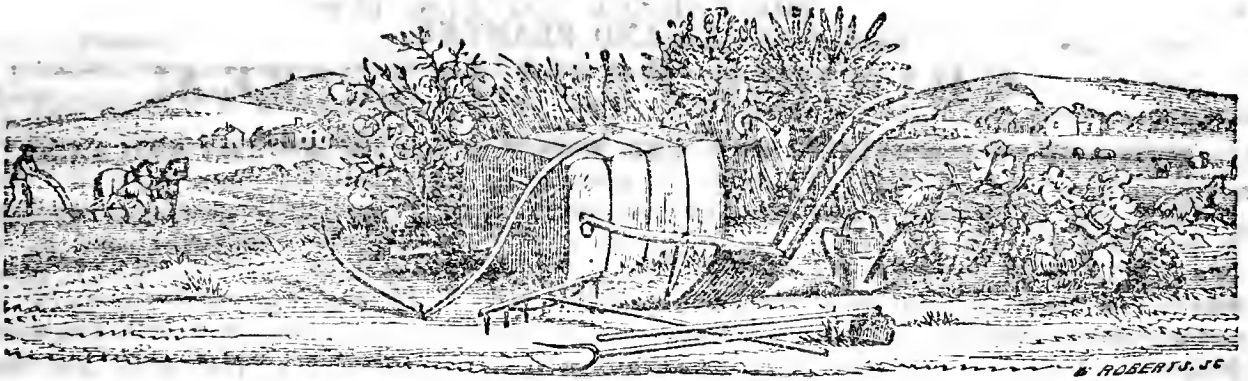


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THE FARMER AND PLANTER

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.

Vol. VIII.

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BY GEORGE SEABORN,

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On the Improvement of Worn Lands,
Read before the S. C. Agricultural Society, at its
Annual Meeting in 1856.

BY C. T. HASKELL, ESQ.

"Quid facit lætas Segetes."

The renovation of worn lands, and their restoration to their original fertility, has always been a subject of interest, and of the most vital importance to the cultivators of the earth. Rules have been laid down from remote antiquity to the present day, and no inconsiderable skill was exhibited centuries ago, for the attainment of this object. The Georgics of Virgil recommend methods which are yet practised with success, and will continue to be practised as long as agriculture exists.

It would be a waste of time to endeavor to give rules for the improvement of lands where

farming in distinction to planting forms the basis of the agriculture of a country. Where climate, a dense population, and white labour, confine the agriculture to the production of food for men and animals, the methods best suited to the improvement of the soil, have become in a manner fixed and ascertained. Science and capital have combined to improve the soil and to bring into action all the powers of animal and mineral fertilizers. The agricultural writers of the age have left very little to be added to the stock of knowledge, as it regards the production of cereals in old and densely populated countries. Where the production of food for its inhabitants requires the whole soil, and necessity compels that some crop for food in the form of grain or grass, should be annually taken from the land, it is cultivated and manured in a manner that keeps up a fertility almost constantly increasing. Such is not the condition of those countries where the great staples, cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, are cultivated, and most particularly where negro labor is employed, its cotton is our staple production, and as it is considered that its cultivation has been the principal cause of the deterioration of our lands, I shall confine my observations chiefly to those methods most conducive to the gradual restoration of our lands, without giving up the cultivation of a plant that is indispensable to our existence as a slave holding community.

The great difficulty in the cultivation of cotton has been the gradual washing off of the soil, owing to the clean cultivation and the long continued stirring of the land during the rainy season. This element of destruction has, I believe, been more potent than all other causes

combined; and I consider the protection of the land by graded hill-side ditches the first and most important step in the restoration of worn lands. Second on the list I place *rest*; rest not only from the plow and hoe, but from the hoof of cattle. These two safeguards I consider indispensable to any improvement of land in our Southern country. It is true that some lands lie so level that they wash away but little. In that case a great point is gained; but generally these lands are not as fertile as the rolling or hilly lands, and require *rest* fully as much or more.

No cotton planter can hope to improve the whole arable surface of his plantation by animal manures. No one esteems or would advocate in a stronger manner the importance of making and using all the composts which it is in the power of the planter to make, or of his team to haul out; but do what we may, we are still in the situation of the Scotch farmers of the olden time, who had their in-field and out-field. Our exertions, however strenuous, will be limited in their extent, and will cover but a small surface in comparison with our cultivation. What then is to be done? I will, with diffidence propose the plan which I consider the best calculated to restore worn lands.

First, security as far as possible against the washing of the soil by ditching, and deep, deep plowing. Secondly, rest from cultivation and from pasturage at fixed periods. Thirdly, the accumulation and application of all the manure that can be collected on the plantation; and lastly, the giving to the cotton land all the cotton seed which it produces, only reserving sufficient to plant the same.

I consider the cotton plant as the least exhausting of all our annuals, and I propose to return to the land all the stalks and all the seed, with the exception of enough to plant again. I confidently believe, both from practice and theory, that land under this treatment will not deteriorate but improve annually. The limits of an article such as this, forbid the details of the plan proposed; but still some explanations are needed to elucidate my views. Every writer will, more or less, propose the plans which are peculiarly suited to the country in which his experience has been acquired; but still the main features will apply to most of our cotton regions. The necessity of guarding the land against washing, previously to attempting to reclaim it, is perfectly obvious, and cannot be dispensed with. The grade ditches, which have been very generally intro-

duced among the planters of the up-county, originated in Virginia, and have been adopted with some variations, in this country. The grade of the ditch varies according to the soil and the steepness of the hill; but as a general rule, I would recommend from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches fall in twelve feet. More than this tends to make the ditches gullies, and with less the ditches fill up. All the gullies of the field should be filled, if possible, their whole length; but necessarily at the crossings of the ditches. The land being secured as far as the ditches can protect it, I cannot advocate too strongly the necessity of deep plowing. If the soil is of that quality that the planter is unwilling to use turning plows, let the ground be deeply broken by the subsoil plow. This renders it more absorbent and retentive of the rains, and acts as an assistant to the guard ditches. Having by these two operations protected the land against washing, the next step is to put it in such condition as to bring a crop which will pay for the cultivation, and at the same time add something to the fertility of the land. The cow peas planted in drills, is what I consider the best crop. The galled spots of the field being first manured, so as to bring a good vine, the peas should be planted as early in the spring as the season will permit, in rows three feet apart, and receive proper culture so as to insure a good growth of vine. Let the peas be picked at the proper time, and the vines laid in the alleys, and bedded on for cotton for the ensuing year. In planting the cotton, take care to manure the galled spots well with stable or cow-pen compost applied on the top of the list, so that when the cotton is planted, the seed may be in contact with, or quite near the manure. The next year in cotton, returning faithfully all the cotton seed, reserving only enough to plant. My plan of applying it is this: I run a furrow in the alley, pull up and lay all the cotton stalks in it as early as possible in the year, and list it with the plow or hoe. Just previous to bedding the land for cotton, scatter the cotton seed on the list, and bed on it. The cotton seed should be completely killed before this application. The land will now have had two crops taken from it, and be in better condition than at the commencement of the experiment. Should the land have been very much exhausted, cow peas should be planted again as in the first year, to be followed by cotton. A rye or wheat crop might be taken after the last cotton year, for the purpose of preventing the land from getting too loose, and liable to wash; but I consider it as infinitely more exhausting than

a cotton crop. I must repeat that I consider it imperatively necessary to keep these fields sacred from pasturage. It may in some cases be difficult to keep cattle without allowing the arable lands to be closely pastured, but I have considered the injury as so excessive that I have abandoned it entirely. Generally by using due diligence, a permanent pasture can be procured by fencing up those parts of the plantation which are out of cultivation, and including the forest lands belonging to the place.

I have thus briefly, but I hope plainly, described a system of cotton planting which is not incompatible with the gradual improvement of our worn lands. I have endeavored to draw a marked distinction between farming and planting. One system embraces a comparatively small surface of land, a regular rotation of crops and artificial grasses. The other is peculiar to cotton culture, the culture of the South, where rest, the Southern clover and the cow pea, must be the foundation of the resuscitation of our worn and gullied fields.

In the preceeding pages I have endeavored to lay down a plan fit for general adaptation and for comparatively large surfaces of land. I have treated the subject almost entirely with reference to cotton. I have asserted that I considered cotton as the least exhausting of our annuals, particularly when a return is made to the land of all the plant except the lint. This fact, I believe, is within the knowledge of every observant planter. The lint bears so inconsiderable a proportion to the seed and stalk, that it offers more material for the renovation of the soil than any other plant we cultivate. Liebig, the great agricultural Chemist, has asserted that every plant contains the substances most favorable to its own growth; and we are enabled by the plan proposed, to return to the land in an extraordinary proportion the elements of fertility peculiarly suited to the production of cotton.

Having dwelt at length on the subject of the restoration of land under cotton culture as the most important of our products, I ought, perhaps, to make some observations on the improvement of land under corn and wheat culture. These crops I consider far more exhausting than cotton, but more exempt from that element of destruction and bane of cotton planting, the washing of the land. I do not know that I can offer any original matter on this subject, but I consider it indispensable in rolling lands that corn should be cultivated in drills instead of checks. The land is better protected from washing, more retentive of

rain, and the roots of the corn are less cut by the plow. Peas should always be planted with corn, as the vine that is turned in tends in some degree to keep up the fertility of the soil.

As the requisitions of the Society demands that the plans of improvement proposed, should be based on experience, I may, perhaps, without presumption, describe the plan I have followed in the cultivation of grain. My grain land is divided into three fields, and managed in the following manner. The first year one of the fields is broken up deeply and as early as possible, with two-horse plows. Just previous to planting, the land is plowed again with single horse plows, and planted in drills. Cow peas are planted at the usual time. The second year the same field is sowed in wheat, oats or rye; after harvest the hogs are turned in to glean the waste grain, and should a heavy coat of grass follow, I allow it to be pastured for a short period by the cattle. The third year, absolute rest from cultivation or pasturage. The fourth year, break up as before, for corn. Under this system I find that the land is improving rapidly.

I conclude with the ardent hope that the subject of which I have treated, may occupy a more important place than it has hitherto done in the minds of our planters. The period is fast approaching in our State, when no more forest lands can be cut down and put into cultivation, and the choice must be made between improvement and emigration. Already there are strong and evident symptoms that the first of these alternatives will be the choice of our people, and I feel confident that our planters, as energetic and industrious as any agriculturists in the world, have only to be convinced there is a right way, to follow it. Should the plans I have proposed, lead in the slightest degree to this result, I shall be amply repaid for the writing of this article.

For the Farmer and Planter.
South Carolina Agriculturist, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—Confined to the house for two days, on account of constant rains, tired of reading DeBowes "Industrial Resources," I have recourse to my pen, that I may rest awhile.

Our good friend, "Broomsedge," informed me some weeks since that the So. Ca. Agriculturist would cease its existence, and I see from public print that "it are a fixed fact," and to my regret. Having had my fingers burnt from an excess of patriotism, trying to keep up a paper, I regretted to see the Agriculturist start, particularly as you was in the field: yet

when started, I granted the majority was right as I supposed you was unwilling to put the Farmer and Planter in city life, and where I thought the State paper should be, and hoped it would succeed. I cannot think the energy and patriotism of South Carolina can be so low as to let that periodical die without an effort to sustain it. I learn it requires \$3000 to support it per year, and though 700 subscribers, was doing well for the first year, yet the paper stops. It seems to me that there ought to be in South Carolina 100 men who would advance \$20 each, for 2 to 5 years, and thus place it upon a sure footing. I cannot doubt but what the second year would give 1500 subscribers, the third perhaps 3000, and that in no event could there be 5 years before the paper, under good management, would pay its way and all such dues. I have no doubt but what the present volume will find, if the paper be continued 5 years, more purchasers than it has the past year. Can you not take the publishing of the South Carolina Agriculturist, and merge yours into it? I go for South Carolina, and dislike much to see any State object languish and die.

The present state of affairs in the United States, as well as the signs of the times abroad, seems to admonish us, of the South, to an increased effort in our agricultural enterprises. The demand for our staple has so far encroached upon product, the regular supply of a full crop, tending, in my opinion, to enhance price and keep it healthy beyond speculators reach, seems to warn us for an increased effort. Much of the best cotton lands in our Union still lies in the forest—lands, when in cultivation, that will be as certain for 1500 pounds per acre, as the average of Carolina is good for 500 pounds. Many planters have made, for years together, an average of 10 bales per hand, whilst as good hands in the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee, are making not three. I have no desire to cause an exodus from any portion of our country, yet the times demand, I believe, more cotton than we can now calculate upon with any degree of certainty—for I repeat, it is my solemn conviction that 3,500,000 bales, certain, for 5 years, will command better prices than a large and a small crop. I am an unbeliever that short crops give large prices. We want a healthy market, no speculation, full crops, only ensure this. I cannot now enter into argument, but refer to the statistics for the last 25 or 30 crops.

I know lands can be bought in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, that are as certain to yield a bale per acre, for years, as much of the

land in Alabama, Georgia, or South Carolina, can yield the third or half—may I not say the 4th? I have been living here 26 years, on the very edge of the overflow of Big Black. I know many plantations in the "swamp,"—as we term the low grounds—and believe my family (and many others,) is more healthy than was my father's, in Columbia, S. C. These lands are advancing in price beyond any of our expectations; all now in secure hands, and I may say the levees being completed, and taxes near, or about all paid in, which, for one reason, causes an increased price. There are plantations of 25 to 60 hands each, that have exceeded the 10 bales, and proof is as ample as for any one thing. Wild lands vary from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Improved lands from 30 to—no price could buy. Many planters can move to this country and not only benefit themselves and their children, but our common country. We, in the valley, have to meet the conflict, and *come it will*. I hope we will be ready, willing and waiting. In the meantime we are making strength by increasing our cotton bales, and making all the world dependent upon us.

The "London Times," the great paper of England, says cotton bales are as necessary as is bread. We all know this. All England is astir as to the present crop. There is nothing to fear, I think. Though it has been thought it could not "reach 2,600,000," "not exceed 3,000,000," and "3,200,000 outside figures;" yet when footed up on 1st Sept., it will be a full average of three millions. Could there be any certainty that this crop would be sustained and gradually increased, more machinery would go up, and an increased demand be created. I hold our interest now is, to hold as our tributaries, the manufacturers of England, so as to keep in check the vandals of the North, for a few years, until we can check-mate. We only need time, and we cannot be "masterly-inactive." Our cotton bales must protect us, as they did others at New Orleans. A few years more of successful planting in the S. W., will start to work spindles in our midst, that must strike terror to the Northern capitalists. Planters have been and are investing in lands—ere long that will cease; some have been investing in Rail Roads—that will soon cease; their cotton looms will offer the greatest advantage, and millions will be invested, when we will be in our proper position, where we would be but for the tariff and public improvements making such immense contributions to the North and East, to our detriment. When we fully command the producing position and once enter

fully into making all ordinary cotton goods, the South will be the observed of all observers.

Mississippi has the land to make her the banner State for cotton bales. When Issaquena, Washington, Bolivar, Timica, DeSoto, Pannola, Tallahatchie, and Sunflower Counties have each sent to New Orleans a full crop, you will hear that Mississippi, instead of 484,000 has nearer 1,000,000. Bolivar County, with her 22 townships, has over 500,000 acres, of which, I doubt not, four-fifths will be certain for a bale per acre, but put only one-half in cotton, balance for corn, wood, pasture woods, water, wet land, she can turn out in less than 20 years, 200,000 bales. These are no speculative figures, for it is just as easy to get 500 acres in a field, good for 500 to 600 bales, as any land here is good for 1200 pounds.

With the best wishes for you and my native State, I am truly yours, M. W. PHILIPS.

Edwards, Miss., January 27, 1857.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Review of the February No. of the Farmer and Planter.

"THAT FIELD OF CORN."—"Old Harcastle.—And now, my boys, when I tell a good story, you must not all laugh aloud, as if you never had seen gentry before-eh."

Diggory.—Well, then, you musn't tell that old story about Grouse in the gun room; ha! ha! ha!

Old Harcastle.—Ha! Ha! Ha! Well, Diggory, that is a capital story. Well, boys, you may—yes you may—laugh at that. Ha! ha! ha!

That field of corn is a capital story, Mr. Editor, and Sparrowgrass has made the most of it, for it is the only one he has told for the last six months that we can hear of. We hope he enjoys the appearance of his pet as much in print as in private rehearsals. We shrewdly suspect that when Sparrowgrass counted the babbins he harvested on a much more extensive field than Broomsedge's, in October; he saw some sights more perplexing to his equanimity than Broomsedge's bull or field of corn. We will do him the credit to say, however, that he attended to his business better, (although "not of a very profitable nature,") than we did to ours, and we trust that he may hereafter find more crumbs of comfort by the wayside if he should turn out on "Big Branch." We hope that Novice and Pincy Woods will be induced to march into line again, as they have found one valiant enough not only to take Broomsedge's bull by the horns, but to put fire

to Broomsedge himself. We are for a free fight—pitch in.

"PROPAGATION OF THE PEACH."—We are inclined to differ with "Littleton," on the superiority of grafting to budding. Our experience has been the reverse of his, and have been driven to the conclusion that all budding or grafting should be done above ground, from the fact that nearly every tree we have lost, has been from attacks of insects at or near the ground.

"SPANISH SPRING WHEAT."—Our experiment with it was a decided failure; it seemed to have a very tender straw and "lodged" badly—took rust and made nothing. Its shocking beard is enough to condemn it.

"State Agricultural Society."—This is looking at the thing in the proper spirit—from the standpoint at which every noble minded patriot should look at it. Yes, the mere gathering in of the clans once a year, is worth more than the annual appropriation to the State. We thank our friend of "Chinquapin Ridge," for his spirited and well-timed effusion. By the way, we notice in it an allusion to that "Fan-tailed Pigeon," and we have heard it asserted again and again, that a premium was given. No premium was offered or given to Fan-tailed Pigeons, and no Fan-tailed Pigeon was exhibited for a premium at the Fair. The Committee in offering a premium for the best and largest collection of Pigeons, only followed the precedent of the Georgia and Alabama Societies. Pigeon haters need not fear a repetition of it, however.

"FRUIT CULTURE."—We commend to the especial notice of fruit growers this article, and most heartily endorse Col. J.'s views. We have paid dearly for mulching. We know no individual who has been more particularly observant or more successful than the writer of this article on fruit; but he is able to take care of his own position.

"BEE CULTURE."—How doth the busy bee—honey—how it makes one's mouth water to think of honey *ad libitum*. If Mr. Mehan can do what he proposes, there is no reason why we should not make this little busy worker, which "in the cowslips bell doth lie," cull the sweets of a thousand flowers for us. The bee comes very naturally in the train of fruits and flowers—pomology and horticulture. Won't somebody try? We are now so intent upon getting the saccharine out of "Sorgho" Sucre, and have such horror of bee stings, that we can't screw our courage to the sticking point.

"GOOD BUTTER."—Yes, you may well say

"Good butter is indeed a luxury,"—but it is no wonder to us (if everybody loves it as we do,) that a good article of home manufacture is not found in any of the Southern markets. Butter making recipes are as plenty as blackberries; yet we doubt if every woman in the country don't think *her* butter is the best. "Doctors will differ."

"AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION."—"Curses, like chickens, will come home to roost." The attack upon the South Carolina College, made a year or so ago, by Judge O'Neill, after going the rounds here, comes back to us in a sort of hash about agricultural education in a Northern paper. But the writer goes so far as to say that even the Colleges of Pristan, New England, are not a whit better than the Judge makes, our old "alma mater." This is a fast age, and one meets with a good deal more can't than philosophy by the wayside.

"THE RESTORATION BY REST OF EXHAUSTED LAND."—A good deal in a nut-shell. One cannot read it too carefully. There is no greater puzzler to the new beginner, than the fact which often will stick out before him, that one field can be improved by rest, almost as much as another by manure. Yet it is no great mystery after all, when looked at from the proper stand point.

"EDITORIALS."—The Farmer and Planter is always a welcome visitor, but a tardy one at times—can't he find the way to our roost short of 21 days? We trust that you may be able to secure the services of many more able contributors than you boast of. An Editor should not be expected to write for his paper at all—if his patrons would do their duty, they would give him plenty to do, to keep them right side up. We heartily commend your remarks on the State Agricultural Society—they are to the point and well-timed. We have received already the names of four "Tribulation Trepids" Candidates for that \$100 premium—certificates sealed and to be opened at the Fair.

"THE WEATHER."—Yes, we can beat you, if you do live under the brow of the Blue Ridge. On Tuesday, 20th January, at sun rise, mercury 2° Fahrenheit! and the month averaging about 23°.

THAT CHINESE PROLIFIC PEA.—What is it? too much of a good thing, we fear. There is danger sometimes of proving too much. But this \$1.30 per small package, looks very much like "killing the goose for the golden egg." We have never fancied anything from the celestials—-from a Cooly down to a Shanghai.

"GRAFTING."—If T., of Gowdcysville, will attend one of the meetings of his District Po-

tomological Society, (and he ought to be a member of it,) he can get all the necessary information upon grafting desired, from experienced and reliable persons.

The best remedy in our experience for the snuffles or rattles in sheep is, tar—give a good slap on the nose and another on the tongue, and remove the infected sheep from the flock. Give us the plan of that barn and cow houses—no danger of crowding on that subject, for it is one sadly neglected and greatly needed. Well, we have given you a dose this time, and with the best wishes for your success, assure you that there is yet a little left of

BROOMSEDGE.

Big Branch, February 21, 1857.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Sheep Shearing.

From time immemorial in the wool growing Districts, the first of June has been set apart as a holiday, when scenes of unusual mirth and festivity ushered in the first day of the sheep shearing season. At the present time in many parts of Europe, the first day of June is known as a holiday, as the beginning of the wool harvest, and is celebrated by feasts and dancing. even in the United States, the Northern portion of these where there is much attention paid to sheep husbandry, the first of June is a day of general jollification. But with us in the Southern States, where the spring is some two months in advance of that of our Northern neighbors, we must begin to shear our flock of their fleeces, near the first of April, some do even before that, but there may be some risk in so doing. If we leave our sheep late in the spring, before we begin to shear, we find many that are poor, exhausted, and even look sick, which is caused by their thick, heavy fleeces keeping the air away from their skin, and is keeping the system in a fever all the time. Such sheep will lie in the shade, and will rarely be seen feeding through the day, but early in the morning, and late in the evening, they will do so with a voracious appetite, proving that sheep will endure hunger, rather than expose itself to the scorching sun of early spring.

Many judicious planters object to washing sheep, from its tendency to produce colds and catarrhal affections to which sheep are particularly liable, but it cannot well be dispensed with, as the wool is always more saleable, and if carefully done, need not be attended with any injury; warm settled weather, however, is indispensable to washing with safety to the general health of the sheep.

When the planter has but few sheep, and needs all the wool for home consumption, he can consult his own convenience about washing his sheep; but with a large flock, and the wool for a market, the sheep must be washed: it gives the staple a livelier look, and a softer handling, and can be got cleaner if carefully washed on the animal than can possibly be done after it is taken off from him.

To wash your sheep, build a small pen in such a manner that the sheep may be easily caught, close by a running stream, have one man in the pen to catch and tag the string, (which is the removal of all the wool near the extremity of the sheath and scrotum of the males, from the udder of the Ewes, and from below the dock, the inside of the legs and thighs.) for two to wash. I have seen some so careless as to drag the sheep in the water on their backs, or any way to get them in. Such practice is very wrong, as well as a hard way to handle sheep. The easiest way is to take up the sheep and carry it. By dragging a sheep into the water, the sand and mud gets in the wool where much of it will remain to the great annoyance of the shears when the sheep becomes to be shorn, besides injuring the sale of the wool. The sheep should be caught by a man in the yard, and carried to the edge of the water, and then held on a bench or stool until the washer is ready to take it. The washer then carries it into the water to a suitable depth to perform the operation; having squeezed the wool sufficiently in the water, he leads the sheep gently to the shore, and then finishes the operation by squeezing the water out of the wool as much as possible. In this way we serve a double purpose: first, if any filth remains in the wool after washing in the water, more can be squeezed out, than will naturally drain out, and second, by squeezing the water from the wool, the sheep is relieved of a heavy burden, which otherwise would cause it to tumble down in the mud, sand or gravel, running off, which is too often the case when let go with the water in the wool. In such cases they need be taken up, carried back and washed over again.

After all are washed, the sheep should be confined in a close pen until they begin to sweat or steam, and then turned into a clean lot covered with pine leaves or straw, kept clean until ready to shear.

Catch your sheep gently as possible, turn it on its back, set yourself down on a low stool, and lay the sheep's head on your left leg, put your arm over across its body, and with the

left hand raise its fleece off from the points of the shears, as you work, this is the easiest and safest way to handle the sheep.

After the fleece is off, take it and spread it with the outside uppermost on a smooth bench or table, push the wool carefully together to render it more compact, double the sides over to the centre, throw the clear loose locks into the middle, and roll together from each end, this makes a smooth dense package, which is secured by passing a stout twine one or more times around the sides and ends; this is now ready for market, and all the wool from the extremities or the second quality, should be closely sheared and saved by itself before dismissing the sheep, but not put up with the choice fleeces.

If wounds are made, which is sometimes the case with unskillful hands, a mixture of tar and grease ought to be applied. After shearing, such horns and hoofs as are likely to be troublesome, should be sawed and pared.

From the improvement in the price and demand for wool, and that of the coarser qualities, the prospect now held out of a steady market for the article, and a still further enhancement of prices, we are inclined to think that planters who have suitable grazing grounds for sheep, would consult their own interests by increasing their flocks. No animals pay better for their keeping when the demand for wool is good and the prices fair, and there is, perhaps, none that require so little attention during the grazing months, or less food during winter. It appears to be the true policy of planters to diversify their products as much as possible, and we are sure that there is none more available than the production of wool, and for the reason we have already assigned. But independent of the value of the wool of the sheep, there is certainly no meat more delicate, more generally relished or nutritious, than theirs; and although the price is greatly reduced to what it was in former years, still when the value of the fleece is taken into account, there can be no question as to their being a profitable kind of stock, while the fact of the supply of wool being greatly inadequate to the demand at present, should operate as an inducement to the extension of sheep husbandry.

D***.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Training Vines.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention was called to your issue of February, 1857, and the article "on training of vines," by a grave Law Judge, and who requested my opinion on the same.

I wish to give your readers the advantage of my running commentary. Let me now clearly state in the way of a preface, that I do not convey the idea that by reading an article in an agricultural paper or book, a man who is already acquainted with the subject that it treats, may not learn some useful hints, or valuable ideas, but I do aver, that a man ignorant of the matter in question, will only be puzzled and mislead. And now, sir, I ask of you, where did you ever see a navigator who learned the nautical science on land, and who never went to sea, made a good Ship-Master? or a Chemist who learned Chemistry in a school book without ever seeing an experiment, or entered a laboratory, and who still made a practical Chemist? Where did you ever see a purely book-farmer or vine-dresser, and who carried on his business successfully.

Though the sciences which are of a practical application have always improved a practical farmer or vine-dresser, still that alone is not sufficient, and has never made a completely successful practical man.

I advance here, as an undeniable proposition, that the greater part, by far, of the communications published, especially on *vine culture*, in this country, is only speaking to the blind of the beauty of the rainbow, and to the deaf of the sweetness of Italian melodies. Such essays are only calculated to bewilder and misguide in the most absurd manner, the ignorant reader who is seeking for clear and positive information in those communications, and which very frequently flatly contradict each other, so the poor reader falls between two stools.

Let us particularize: for instance, the experience even of a correct observer in Cincinnati or Winchester, Mass., in latitudes between 40° and 43° North latitude, is of no avail to the farmer or planter or vine dresser of the Southern States. They are located on the extremest isothermal line of the most Northern vineyards of Western Europe. Their mean temperature seldom permits their stunted grape vines to half ripen their fruit, still you would have us to follow their "training," who are located in a latitude South of Syria and Palestine, the land of the vine and who are in an isothermal line of mean temperature with the most depending Southern portions of South of France, and we, the Southern States, under these congenial circumstances are told by a German, may be from the banks of the lower Rhine, where they have scarcely enough heat to mature the grape, that his Rhinish processes and "training" are the

very thing for our vineyards, a most absurd conclusion this, for in order to completely mature grapes, to make good wine it is indispensably necessary that from the moment the vine germinates to the period of the complete maturity of the grape, that there should be at least 6000° Fahrenheit, (and of cloudy days at that.) of accumulative heat, and the vineyards of the Rhine never reach that point while we far pass that figure.

The only sure method, Mr. E. of teaching a new branch of agriculture is by a practical model school as all the branches of practical arts are taught all over the civilized world. This is the only efficient mode, and until it will be adopted, the Southern people will, as hitherto, grope in the dark.

The only kind of experience that may avail us on this subject, is that of Southern Europe; but, still, modified with great care, discrimination and judgment.

My desire now is to caution simply the South of these false and absurd would-be-guides, who set themselves up as infallible beacons for the whole world, though in an exceptional condition. To this cause must be ascribed the greatest number of failures in the culture of the vine, and allow me, sir, who has cultivated the vine from my boyhood, both in Southern Europe and in this country, to warn your readers to beware of false prophets, and of those who would be learned on the subject of vine culture, because they have read a few essays on the subject. My candid opinion on this subject, the result of much observation, meditation and experience, is that the book that is to serve as a tolerable guide in the culture of the vine for the South is yet to be written, but I repeat, the best method for us to begin with, is, to establish practical model vineyard schools, in which the vine dresser or *Vigneron* would be practically and scientifically educated for this especial branch of agricultural industry. Till then our people will be only blundering more or less, such are my views now, and have been for many years past, the same.

I will simply add this appropriate sentiment of Sydney Smith, for this present occasion: "If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals, do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear; do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly, as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion." Respectfully,

J. TOGNO.
Model Vineyard, Monterey, Abbeville Dist., S. C.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Col. Gage's Premium Essay on "Plantation Hygiene."

MR. EDITOR:—Though not numbered among your subscribers, we are a constant reader of your pet "*Planter*," and for such conduct will now apologize, and redeem ourselves by enclosing you one dollar as subscription money for the year 1857. Subscribing to other agri-

cultural papers, we are aware like yourself, papers out of the State receive excellent contributions from writers, whose pen could place the "Farmer and Planter," first on the list of agricultural worth. This is not as it should be, and we hope your editorial may suggest to those writers their delinquency, for surely there is a prior obligation to support our home sheet.

When the "State Agricultural Society" published its premium list, offering premiums for certain essays, we felt half inclined to contend for such premiums, but sheer reluctance to public criticism prevented, and as the essay which heads this article, is published as the premium one before the Society, we feel assured neither its author nor your readers will censure us for passing a *critique* upon objectionable portions of it. We do so, however, upon the principle that a child may review what a sage may publish.

First, then, as to the Col.'s "style of building" negro houses, he says they ought to be 16x18 feet, double cabins, with the doors on the South side, and the windows on the West side. Now we cannot see how a double cabin pointing South can have more than one end to the west, hence the other end must have an eastern window.

He next advocates chimneys in the middle, although he admits negroes are filthy creatures. Will not these middle chimneys increase the opportunities for their being more filthy by having so many recesses and corners to hide filth in? And will not double cabins necessarily produce the same effect? We think double cabins further objectionable, because separate families would be forced to live too close together, and in case of fire the loss would be necessarily doubled.

The pine pole houses we object to also, because they are neither tasty, economical, nor more healthful than those we have. Our plan is to have good large sills, sufficiently heavy plates, broad corner, door and window posts, and no other frame. These posts are 7½ feet long, we then put on a vertical weather-boarding of seven-eighths plank, 10 inches wide, and long enough to cover both sill and plate; these plank touch each other on the edge without having been dressed, and the cracks are covered with vertical battens, half inch thick, and three inches wide. If the weather-boarding be put on with the splinters running upward, and heavily white-washed, they will remain white almost for years. We prefer single houses, 16x21, with a garden between each two, to

prevent cleanly negroes from being made filthy, or peaceable negroes from being made quarrelsome.

The Col.'s clothing we also object to. His double winter suit, with his summer suit, which added to cost of feeding three lbs. of meat weekly, molasses occasionally, meal *ad libitum*, and a blanket or comfort biennially, and his annual tax, with the ten per cent interest upon his *value* (to cover contingencies,) would make the expense of each good hand *per annum* amount to \$150, or three good bales of cotton. The average surplus over this amount made on a majority of our plantations one year with another, would not pay for feeding the children on mush. No, we give our negroes a heavy, well lined frock-coat every other winter, or a similar jacket every winter, no socks or stockings, plow hands, two pair of brogans, a hat or cap with a loose, oiled over-sack; the women are clothed similarly, one suit, summer and winter, with head handkerchiefs or aprons extra. Planting with a small number of hands, we make our women cook for the *posse comitatus*, and like the plan so much, we would adopt a similar one; if we worked one hundred hands. We plant vegetables for the negroes, and give them meat, bread and vegetables the year round twice a day, with bread and milk for supper.

But we had no idea of writing so much when we began, and must close somewhat abruptly for fear of becoming tedious to myself and readers.

Yours, truly, PERKINS, JR.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Fifty Year's of Successful Culture of the Grape and Making Wine.

MR. EDITOR OF THE FARMER AND PLANTER: A short time since, accident threw in my way the second volume of an old work written on the culture of the vine and the process of making wine. The book was originally written in the French language, and was translated by Samuel Humphreys. The author's name is not in the volume, nor is there anything by which to tell when the book was written. The title of the book is, "The Beauties of Nature."

The grape culture in this country is certainly in its infancy, and anything that is calculated to throw any light on the subject, will, it is presumable, be thankfully received by those who wish to engage in the experiment. With this belief, I am induced to offer the following extracts taken from the above named work. Our author says that the particular circumstances connected with the process of the vine, are plantation, propagation, pruning, cultivation,

binding, earthing and manuring. He says that it should never be planted in such strong soils as are proper for corn; for although they abound in salts and juices, yet as they always harden after rain, the least succeeding heat renders them impenetrable to the action of the air and sun, and prevents the due refinement of their fluid; and the vine either degenerates into a yellow hue or yields a harsh and gross juice.

A soil moderately thin and light, rather dry than moist, bending into a declivity and intermixed with gravel or small flints, is better adapted to the vine than the richest and most fertile. Vines should not be planted near a river or marshy ground.

PROPAGATION OF THE VINE.—This is done either from slips or from plants that have taken roots. The slips should be cut in winter and preserved in bundles in a cellar until the end of March. They should then be steeped in miry pits for eight days, after which they are inserted in the earth in a slanting position, three or four set in an aperture one foot apart. The large end of the slip should be sunk into the earth to a very moderate depth, and care should always be taken to leave an inch or two of old wood that has had two years growth, to each slip.

The removal of rooted plants should be made in November, and the stocks placed in the new soil the moment they are taken out of their native earth. The rooted plants begin to be fruitful the third year.

PRUNING.—This should be done immediately after the fall of the leaf.

DRESSING THE VINE.—This is done in March, after pruning. It consists in laying the old vine in trenches, and covering all up except a few of the shoots. The removal of those which are unproductive, &c.

MANURING THE VINES.—November is the proper time for this operation. Cow manure is the best for light soils. When the soil is strong, the horse manure may be mixed with the cow's. Sheep manure is the best after its heat evaporates, when the vine grows yellow.

TRAINING THE VINE.—The best time for this operation is when the flowers begin to appear. It is customary at this time to pare the vine, which consists in cutting off the ends of the branches, and retrenching the little shoots which rise from the bottom. All weeds and grass which spring up about the roots of the vine, should be removed two or three times per year.

The vine has three dangerous enemies, from

whose ravages it is difficult to preserve them, namely: The first of these is a small beetle that resembles a May bug in shape and color, but is much inferior to it in size. The insect continues in the earth during the winter season, and fastens itself to the stems of the young vines in particular, gnaws the most tender roots, and frequently destroys them. It makes its appearance in the month of May, and after it has fixed itself on the green foliage, it preys on their substance, and pierces the fruit buds, and young shoots which often proves destructive to all the new wood. But this devastation may be prevented, in a great measure, by sowing a good quantity of beans about the vine, which the animal will quit for the new growth of beans, and these may be easily multiplied in a short time. Those leaves with the breed of insects that rest upon them, may afterwards be advantageously removed and burnt around the stem of the vine, by which means another disaster more prejudicial than the former, may be seasonably prevented. These insects pierce the clusters of grapes when they are ripe, in order to inject their eggs into the berries, in consequence of which legions of worms will be produced to the destruction of the grapes, and the total frustration of the approaching vintage. The sun draws all the juice from the penetrated grapes, and soon reduces them to powder. When the worms are satisfied with their food, they seek a proper retreat for the accomplishment of their transformation into aurelas, and afterwards into beetles. If they happen to discover a heap of compost, they choose it for their mansion, and the growers of the vine frequently make compost heaps near the vine for the accommodation of the insect. This manure is the rendezvous of these and a variety of other insects, and if care be taken to burn it at the close of winter, all these noxious animals will be effectually destroyed, and the ashes are almost as serviceable as the manure itself. There is likewise another small beetle, something less than a common fly, and covered with a green shell, whose surface glitters with the brightness of gold. This insect is furnished with a very long and hard trunk, indented into several saws, which proving prejudicial to the grapes, and likewise to the tender leaves which the creature rolls around its body, and lines them with a sort of down for the reception of its eggs. In the winter season it either returns into the earth or lodges itself in a heap of compost, where it continues buried in sleep. The vine dressers are industrious to find out these contorted leaves which

in fold the eggs, and burn them at the foot of the vine.

W. R.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

For the Farmer and Planter.

"How to feed young Horses."

MR. EDITOR:—Seeing directions in the February number of your excellent Farmer and Planter, "how to feed young horses," reminded me that some of your readers may be benefited by learning how to feed horses of greater age. I was at the house of a friend last fall year, whose little son took and fed my horse, and who, upon inquiry of his father, reported that he had given him eight ears of corn. I remarked that he must give my horse more than that, which he at once directed done, but stated that he fed his horses eight ears at a feed, three times a day and they kept in good order, that he had not long before travelled some two months perhaps, on a horse of pretty large size, giving him but ten ears at a feed, and his horse improved. I told him mine would not live on that; he replied, try ten ears of good size, 100 of which will make a bushel, fed regularly three times a day, and if your horses are not in good order, bring them to me next fall, and I will fatten them gratis. Well, sir, I have done so as near as I could have done it, (my horses occasionally missing a meal for which I added nothing to the next.) and find my horses in better condition than heretofore. I have now a horse rather on the small order 15 hands high, which I fattened on ten ears three times a day, using all the time, and now keep him in fine condition on eight ears night and morning, and six at dinner. My mules eat six ears night and morning and four at dinner, and are fat, though they are small and my corn large, such as we grow in

PICKENS.

To prevent a Horse from breaking his Bridle.

A subscriber from Mississippi, writes in a P. S., as follows. The information is worth to any man having a bridle-breaking horse, the price of the Farmer and Planter at least one year.—EDITOR F. & P.

P. S. Have you a horse that breaks his bridle? Go to the store, buy a large fiddle-string, tie one end of it to his bit, pass the other up under the head-stall and tie to the other side of the bit. Tie the string from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch shorter than the head-stall, take loose the martingales and hitch him with the reins (strong ones) and let him pull. Thus you see all the strain will be upon the cat-gut, and that cutting down on his naked head soon

brings him to terms. I have never yet seen one make the third attempt under this treatment, and rarely a second. Try it.

Spanish Spring Wheat.

MR. EDITOR:—I see some boasting in your last number, of the increase of Spanish Spring Wheat; that Mr. Reed had from one and a half ounces threshed and cleaned up thirteen and a half pounds, which was 216 fold. Some years since I raised from two quarts of little White Bearded Wheat 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of clean Wheat, which was an increase of 424 fold. I raised the two quarts the year previous from 120 grains, and the fowls destroyed a part of the product at that.

R. J. W.

Dover, Green County, February 19, 1857.

Crumbling Bones in Ashes.

Having seen in the Farmer a short time since a communication from friend E. G. B., of Yarmouth, concerning his "bones," in which he complains that his bones though packed away last April (I believe, for I have not the paper at hand.) will not soften; let me give him a bit of my experience.

A year ago last March, I saw a statement in the Dollar Newspaper, that bones treated as friend B. has treated his, would decompose a good manure. Accordingly I took a barrel and put in ashes three or four inches deep, then a layer of bones, and covered them with ashes. It was then wet with urine from day to day, till I supposed the ashes was completely saturated with the liquid. Then another layer of bones was added, and covered as before, and and wet with the same liquid. This process was repeated till the barrel was full, and then left undisturbed till the last of May, when it was dug out to be used, and the bones were found to be soft enough to be cut with a shovel, except a few jaw-bones and teeth, which seemed to be proof against the leech, in a great measure. I have now Ruta Bagas grown on the mixture. It was put in the drills and covered about four inches; I supposed it might be rather strong, and buried it accordingly. Within a week or two those Bagas looked as if they had got hold of something that agreed with them.

If E. G. B. will give bones time, I think there will be no trouble about their becoming soft enough to be picked to pieces with your fingers, as the most of mine were. But mine were in pickle nearly 13 months, instead of 3 or 4, as friend B. says his have been. Whether soap-suds would be more effectual than urine, or less so, is a problem to be solved by some one who is more of a chemist than myself. I used the urine in order to save it, as my faith in the softening of the bones was like a "small grain of mustard seed." From present appearance the mixture is very a powerful fertilizer for Ruta Bagas at least. So be patient, friend B., let them soak till next spring and then try it on

some of your crops, and let us know the result of your experiments. S.

North Yarmouth, Aug. 6, 1855.

NOTE.—We like the suggestions contained in the above communication. The course proposed will make a rare combination of fertilizing materials, and a hogshead or vat near the out-house of every house-keeper filled as directed, will become useful in more ways than one.

[Ed. Maine Farmer.

We copy the above from the *Maine Farmer*, and highly approve of the plan recommended for such localities as can furnish unleached wood ashes and where sulphuric acid can not be procured—but when sulphuric acid, can be bought at 3 cents per pound, or less, it and not ashes, should be used to decompose bones. The bone may be thus prepared:—Mix bones and brush together, then set fire to the brush, which, if the quantity of brush be not too large, will carbonize the bones on their surfaces alone, and thus render them friable, so as to be easily broken. When broken they are then ready for treatment with sulphuric acid, thus:—Stand a hogshead on end, take out the upper head, trim off the edge of this head and bore a few augur-holes of a half inch or more in diameter, through it, place a few stones or brick on the bottom head, and on these place the upper head prepared as above—then throw in 100 gallons of water, and 5 to 10 gallons of sulphuric acid, stirring the water briskly to prevent the acid falling to the bottom; then throw in the burnt bones, stirring the mass each day for a week, after which the dissolved portion of the bones may be drawn from the bottom and thrown over any compost, or applied in the fluid form dilute, direct to the land. Masses of earth or charcoal dust may be wetted with it, and then scattered like ashes or other finely divided manure. More bones and acid may from time to time be added to the hogshead, taking care always to have more bones than the acid will dissolve. One bushel of bones, so prepared, will be more effective on the crops of the first five years, than ten bushels treated with ashes.

Working Farmer.

Subsoiling, &c., &c.

Since the commencement of our publication, we have on all suitable occasions endeavored to impress upon the minds of our readers the great and indispensable necessity, if the improvement of our worn out soils and consequent increase of product is the object in view, for the use of the subsoil plow. On the subject of restoring to the soil the *inorganic* constituents which have been removed by a long continued course of cropping, we extract the following from an able Geological report in relation to the soils of Kentucky, made to the Governor of the State, by D. D. OWENS, *State Geologist*, who seems from his report, which we find in the Railroad Record, to be an able officer and one who is pursuing the true policy for the arming interests of the State in searching for the component parts of the soil and subsoil, and pointing out a

source of supply in the latter whenever a deficiency occurs in the former. In a word, in searching for the *oxyds* of the metals instead of the metals themselves, which seems to have been the paramount object of most of the Surveyors of our own State.

Editor F. & P.

Seeing, then, whence the organic and volatile matters of the soil may be derived, the next inquiry which presents itself in connection with the comparative analysis of the soil just given is, can any or all of the removed inorganic constituents be obtained from the subsoil or the under-clay that underlies the soil? Because, if so, this is undoubtedly the most accessible and cheapest source, whence they can be restored to the soil.

The following analyses of the immediate subsoil (a) and the under-clay (b) give the answer to this question:

	A.	B.
Organic and volatile matter.....	2,843	3,112
Alumina, oxide of iron and manganese	6,235	17,020
Carbonate of lime.....	356	194
Magnesia.....	226	
Phosphoric acid.....	099	477
Sulphuric acid.....	082	088
Potash.....	182	297
Soda.....	038	111
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	89,900	77,820
Loss.....	049	881
	100,000	100,000

The conclusion from the preceeding analysis is that they can be supplied to a *limited* extent by the immediate subsoil; but in much greater abundance by the red, ferruginous under-clay which is found universally a few feet under the soil of this part of Jefferson county. This under-clay is not only rich in alumina and peroxide of iron, uncontaminated with protoxide of iron, earths which have a remarkable power of absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere, and yielding it by degrees to plants, besides retaining other manures and water, but in addition, this red under-clay, it will be observed, contains more than twice as much phosphoric acid, and nearly double the amount of alkalies which are in the virgin soil. How important is this information to the farmer; he learns by these chemical analyses that he need not go to any other source, at present, for his supply of the inorganic food of plants; and either by the aid of powerful subsoil plows, where this red clay is sufficiently near the surface to be reached by this operation, or where it lies too deep to be thus turned up, he can obtain it by only sinking with his pickaxe and shovel a few feet beneath the surface of his *own land*.

I have heard farmers, and even those who professed to be chemists, express their doubts that this science could ever disclose the mysteries of vegetable assimilation, or the way in which plants received their nourishment and that transposition of the elements thereto contributing; but he who has closely watched the rapid strides of discovery in chemistry in the last quarter of a century, cannot fail to have most implicit confidence in this noble science.

Already upwards of one hundred and fifty

soils have been collected in Kentucky since the commencement of the Geological Survey of the State. A large proportion of these have been selected in sets of three and four from the same locality, as has been done in Jefferson county, and are now in rapid progress of analysis, many of which will appear in the forthcoming second volume at the close of this season.

I may also state in this place, that so far as these chemical analyses have been carried, they have, in every instance, been able to show not only the difference in composition of the soils from the various formations, but also the precise ingredients removed by cultivation, as well as the proportion of these.

I am not aware that such an extensive comparative investigation of the soils, on the same plan, has ever been undertaken; and I shall be greatly disappointed if there does not result therefrom most important practical results to the land-owners of this commonwealth.

Many of our scratching friends who do not believe in deep plowing, would do well to read carefully and profit by the following correct and sensible remarks of "Franklin," who is, doubtless, a thinking, practical man, capable of teaching a good many who believe themselves to be *au fait* in the business especially of plowing. The great secret is here unfolded, plow deep in the preparation and shallow in the cultivation.

From the Laurensville Herald

Deep Plowing.

MR. STOKES:—I am glad to see in your issue of January 23d, you republished, from the Cotton Planter and Soil of the South, the statement of their management of two acres of corn which took the premium of the Georgia and Alabama Fairs. Your readers will remember this was the "Prolific Corn," and produced 95 bushels to the acre. As to the "Prolific," I have tried it on a small scale, and fear it will turn out another Baden corn affair—but let your readers try it too; I may be mistaken, and a small trial will not hurt them much, even if it fail. They ought not to be afraid to get knowledge by experience—it is the best school.

But what I regard as a matter of greater importance, is how these two acres were prepared and cultivated: In February, "plowed and subsoiled deeply. 1st. of April, broke it up with light shovel—ran two scooter furrows (one after the other) 5 feet apart—dropped a table spoonful of guano every 3 feet, and covered with 2 or 3 inches of earth, and on this planted the seed." When 6 inches high, "*plowed it with a light shovel,*" &c.—"*This was all the plowing it ever had.*" All the after culture was with the horse hoe and hand hoe. *Our principles of culture are, deep tillage (breaking up) at first and surface (shallow) culture to the growing crop.*

Here is the secret, Mr. Editor; it is not so much the kind of corn as the *preparation and the culture*. Deep, deep plowing, in the fall and winter, when the days are short and cool, and the mules and horses stand it well, and shallow (surface) culture in the growing crop, when the

days are long and hot, and trying to man and beast.

It amazes me see how few of our farmers break up their lands in the fall and winter; and when at last they do it, how few plow deep. They do not gain time, and the work is not easier when delayed; but the contrary—and by breaking up in time, we can rest our horses a spell in the spring, and recruit them before they begin the summer work. Every one knows, or ought to know, that this is a matter of great importance. We should favor our lands, we should favor our negroes and mules, making their necessary work as light as may be, so that it is also effectual. By plowing deep in the winter, we do this—by plowing deep we bury the stubble in the soil and convert it into food for plants, instead of leaving it on the surface to fly off into the air. By plowing deep, the air penetrates and mellow, and fertilizes the soil. By plowing deep, the rains are absorbed and retained for the use of the plant, and its roots find room to extend deep and wide, in search of food and moisture. And, finally, by plowing deep in the winter, the summer work is lighter to both man and horse. This is no new doctrine. Long ago Poor Richard said:

"Plow deep while sluggards sleep.

And you'll have corn to sell and keep."

By surface culture we avoid cutting the roots. It will be remembered, the above premium corn was cultivated in a very dry season; it stood the drought. By surface culture we do not expose the soil to the action of the sun and winds so much and thus preserve its fertility. By surface culture we make the work light to the mule; can do more of it, and keep him in good plight; but let no one think of surface culture who does not prepare by plowing deep. In the fall and winter plow your stubble lands deep. **Plow Deep.**
FRANKLIN.

From the Ohio Farmer.

A few Words about Deep Culture and Drought.

In the region of the country in which I live we had a drought of the greatest severity, in the summer of 1854 by means of which our crops of corn, hemp, small grain and grass were reduced to a very small fraction of their common average, and immense losses incurred. My farm suffered about as much as any around me; and in casting about for some method of avoiding, as far as I could by tillage, the evils of a similar visitation, I concluded to make no change in the crops themselves, but to make a fair trial of deeper culture of the soil. I ought to say, that my land is of the finest quality of limestone land, and had been in cultivation for more than sixty years, during the latter half of which it had been very carefully ameliorated, as far as that could be done by a generous rotation of crops, in a four-fold shift, by fair culture—by keeping it clean, untrodden where it was bare, and so on.

In the autumn of 1854, I procured from Miller & Wingate, of Louisville, Ky., two of their sub-soil plows; and with the help of good common plows, and three sub-soil plows following

them. I broke up, by the middle of March about eighty acres of clover, and planted corn in it early in May. The common plow turned over the top soil, about five inches deep; the sub-soil plows went into the furrow about eight inches deeper, merely breaking and stirring the ground, but not bringing it to the surface—making about 13 inches in all. The result was a crop of about seventy bushels to the acre—the year (1855) being a very fine season for corn, and the common yield of the ground being about sixty bushels. In 1856, this ground was put in oats, about the 1st of April, and sown 2½ bushels to the acre. This year (1856) has also been a year of severe drought, in this region. My oat crop was about half an ordinary crop, but was considerably better than any other oat crop in my neighborhood. I am almost afraid to say, I have heretofore raised over a hundred measured bushels of oats to the acre; but as nine or ten of my neighbors measured the land and the oats, and I got a premium from one of our largest Societies for them, I hope your readers will try to believe it. Let me say, that cast-iron points to sub-soil plows are extremely troublesome, and that unless I can get them with steel points, I will not use them any more. However, I ought to add, that in deep soils they are not the best instrument, any how; but I should suppose they are invaluable in rich, thin and light soils, where the sub-soil is near the surface, and not so good as the top soil. So, not being altogether satisfied with the sub-soil plows, and thinking I would like to have some of the rich under soil, on the top, as well as to have a deeper tilth, I procured through a friend, in the fall of 1855, from Chicago, a large plow known with us as the Illinois Prairie Plow. It is, essentially, two plows on one beam, the hinder plow set deeper, and much larger than the forward one. It takes three very stout horses, (four would be better,) to use the plow. In our land, it will cut and turn upside down a furrow about twelve inches square; and with one of them, I turned over fifty acres of clover sod, during last fall, winter and spring, and planted the ground in corn, about the 10th of May last. The corn stood badly, and much of it had to be replanted. This summer has been one of protracted drought. The result is this: my fifty acre field did not look well in the fore part of the season: my other corn looked better; the corn of some of my neighbors looked better. But as the passed season and the drought fell on us more and more intensely, this corn held its own, and even seemed to gain a little, while other corn, that promised far better, in early appearance, gradually succumbed to the hot, dry season. At last, the rains came, and then, when other corn was past redemption, my Illinois-plow corn lifted up its head brightly and vigorously. Its product will be about forty-five bushels to the acre—the average product of my neighborhood not reaching probably twenty-five bushels. It seems to me, therefore, that as far as these experiments go, they prove clearly, that a deeper culture than we have been satisfied with, is a partial remedy against drought and is a great advantage even in good seasons; and that, in deep soils, the cheapest and most

effectual method of this, is not sub-soiling, but honest, deep plowing. And, perhaps, when I add, that except implements I have myself, and except the experiments I have herein spoken of, there are neither such implements, nor such proceedings anywhere about me, you will, at least, hold me excused for making so many words over what little I have done in the matter during three seasons.

The recurrence of these terrible droughts are a new and most important feature in our agricultural affairs, in the central States in the West. We must try to provide against the ruin which will follow in their train, either in changing the staples of our industry, or by adopting methods of culture which will enable our present staples to endure them better.—Anything has therefore, some value, that affords to practical farmers a reliable hint even, in either direction.

PHILO-AGRICOLA.

Ashes, Lime, &c., in Farming.

The question is often asked us by farmers, whether they cannot profitably use some other fertilizers besides barn-yard manure. They tell us that, with all due economy they get to the end of their manure heap before they get to the end of fields which need manuring.

To such inquiries we must say that we regard barn-yard manure, composted with muck, leaves, weeds from the garden, sods from the corners of pastures, and all the refuse of the kitchen, as the farmer's chief dependence. We think that sufficient attention is not given to the making of compost. It should be the farmer's constant effort to turn every thing into manure that can be properly so used. When he has done this, he may, if necessary, inquire about other fertilizers. If the land is cold, stiff clay, it would be an excellent thing to give it a thorough dressing of lime. If it is also wet and sour, the liming should be preceded by thorough draining. Superphosphate of lime has been recommended for land about to be sown with wheat. Good results would follow this, undoubtedly. But we have often thought that ashes were still more valuable. Several salts are necessary to the full growth and perfection of a wheat crop. The superphosphate furnishes only one of these. Ashes on the contrary, furnish several, potash and several others, more or less valuable, according to the kind of timber from which they are made. They also perform another office in the economy of agriculture, of considerable importance. In the making of composts, they act as solvents of many other substances which are entirely useless as manures until dissolved. They seem to render sandy soils compact and moist, and stiff soils, they often render light and friable.

Farmers, then, act unwisely when they waste their ashes, or sell them. Every bone, also, about their premises, should be saved and dissolved and mixed in the compost heap. They can well afford to buy them at five cents a pound. No bank pays so good as a bank of manure. Let every farmer—every well made farmer *do*—give a large share of his thoughts to the inquiry, how he can himself, and on his

own premises, enrich his land, while at the same time he is gathering from it large crops. After he has done this he may, if he pleases, think about the Lobos Island and the various mixtures of the fertilizers.---*Exchange.*

Wheel Carriages.

1. A horse draws with the greatest advantage when the line of traction or draught is inclined upward, so as to make an angle of about 15 degrees with the horizontal plane.

2. By this inclination, the line of traction is set at right angles to the shape of the horses' shoulders, all parts of which are, therefore, equally pressed by the collar.

3. Single horses are preferable to teams, because in a team, all but the shaft horse draw horizontally, and consequently to disadvantage.

4. A horse, when part of the weight presses on his back will draw a weight to which he would otherwise be incompetent.

5. The fore-wheels of carriages are less than the hind-wheels for the convenience of turning in a smaller compass.

6. In ascending, high wheels facilitate the draught, in proportion to the squares of their diameters; but in descending, they press in the same proportion.

7. In descending, the body of a cart may be advantageously thrown backwards, so that the bottom of it will be horizontal, while the shafts incline downwards.

8. In loading fore-wheeled carriages, the greatest weight should be laid upon the large wheels.

9. Dished wheels are better calculated than any other to sustain the jolts and unavoidable inequalities of pressure arising from the roughness of roads.

10. The extremities of the axles should be in the same horizontal plane, and the wheels should be placed on them at right angles.

11. Broad cylindrical wheels smooth and harden a road, while narrow ones cut it into furrows, and conical ones grind the hardest stones to powder.

The Horse.

SAWDUST AS LITTER.—Some weeks ago an article appeared in the columns of this paper, in which sawdust was mentioned and recommended as a litter for stables, which possessed a superiority over straw in several particulars. We have just noticed a communication in the *Farmer and Visitor*, (Manchester, N. H.) in which the writer mentions several other advantages in addition to those which were named in the article referred to in our columns. Among the points in which sawdust was found superior to straw by the person who had tried it in New Hampshire, the first mentioned is, that it occupied less room in the barn, which is not unfrequently, as is the case in this paper, a matter of some importance. Next, sawdust is claimed as superior to straw, because it absorbs more of the fertilizing matters about the stable, the person using it being very sure that the ammonical emanations were less strong on opening the doors in the morning than when straw litter was used. Next, it is said to be much less of a chore to clean the stable, and also, that so little comparatively is to be thrown out that one load lasted a long time. The next thing named as an advantage of sawdust as litter is, that the manure heap occupied so much less space than when straw was used, and thus admitted more easily of being protected by a covering from the wasting effects of exposure to sun, wind and rains. Then again it is an obvious advantage to have in one's yard manure in as small bulk as possible, and this is effected to a great extent by the use of sawdust. The same amount of fertilizing matter is, probably, contained in one load of manure made from sawdust, as there would be in two or three loads of

that which had been made from straw litter. Then, too, in the field it would be free from all the trouble which long manure frequently gives.

Alb. Country Gentleman.

Let the horse feel as naturally as possible in the stable. He has been furnished with a long neck in order that he may reach down to feed, as he does in the pasture, and not that he may reach up, and pull out a small lock of hay from the rack. Give a horse a manger to feed out of, so that he can enjoy eating, and do not oblige him to steal his fodder from a rack, with narrow spaces, as though he did not deserve his keep. It is thought that a horse will waste his hay if he is fed from a manger; but he will not, if he has good hay, given in proper quantities.

The horsemen say, feed a horse as you do yourself. Give him his breakfast, dinner and supper, and nothing between meals. It is a mistaken kindness that keeps hay continually before a horse. When he has more hay before him than he can eat up clean, he wastes it, or eats more than his system requires.

A horse should have enough to eat, and then, if not in use, should stand three or four hours with nothing before him. Such a course of treatment keeps his appetite keen, and he relishes his dinner.

Let him have a generous supply of good bedding. A horse enjoys a good nice bed, as much as a man, and why should he not have it? A good horse deserves it. Because he cannot complain of sleeping in the wet and dirt of stable, or on hard planks, let no man think that his horse does not appreciate such favors as a good bed. He will lie down during the day occasionally, if he is well cared for. For summer use, sawdust makes excellent bedding. It is cool, sweet and even, and also keeps the stall in a healthy condition.

A supply of fresh, clean water, is indispensable to the comfort of man and beast. I have noticed that my horse drinks the most heartily after eating his supper about eight o'clock in the evening.

Grooming is one of the civilities of the stable, and ought to be attended to daily. It not only causes a horse to look well, but it promotes health. A faithful groom is equal to two quarts of oats.

Such attention paid to a good horse, is by no means like "casting pearls before swine." He who does it and treats his horse kindly, is sure of his reward.

Maine Farmer.

REMARKS.—At our mill place we are using sawdust for littering stables, lots, &c., and we prefer it to any thing we have ever tried. It also makes a superior "mulch" for fruit trees, or any other tree that has been recently set out. We tried it fresh in drills with Irish potatoes with unfavorable results. That from stables or lots, would, no doubt, do well.—*Ed. F. & P.*

Various Cements.—The joints of iron pipes, and the flanges of steam engines, are cemented with a mixture composed of sulphur, and muriate of ammonia, together with a large quantity of iron chippings.

The putty of glaziers is a mixture of linseed oil and powdered chalk. Plaster of Paris, dried by heat, and mixed with water, or with rosin and wax, is used for uniting pieces of marble. A cement composed of brick-dust and rosin, or pitch, is employed by turners, and some other mechanics, to confine the material on which they are working. Common paint, made of white lead and oil, is used to cement china-ware. So also are resinous substances, such as mastic and shell-lac, or isinglass dissolved in proof-spirit or water. The paste of bookbinders, and paper-hangers, is made by boiling flour. Rice-glue is made by boiling ground rice to the consistence of a thin jelly. Wafers are made of flour, isinglass, yeast and white of eggs, dried in thin layers upon tin plates, and cut by a circular instrument

They are coloured by red lead, &c. Sealing-wax is composed of shell-lac and resin, and is commonly coloured with vermilion. Common glue is most usually employed for uniting wood and similar porous substances. It does not answer for surfaces impervious to water, such as metals, glass, &c. The cements mostly used in building are composed of lime and sand. The lime adheres to and unites the particles of sand. Cement thus made increases in strength for an indefinite period. Fresh sand wholly silicious and sharp is the best. That taken from the sea shore is unfit for making mortar, as the salt is apt to deliquesce and weaken the mortar. The amount of sand is always greater than that of lime. From two to four parts of sand are used, according to the quality of the lime and the labour bestowed on it.

Mange in Swine.—John Conner, of Hancock Ga., communicates the following never failing remedy for mange—to wit:—"Give the pig or hog affected (according to age) from ten to twenty grains of arsenic, twice a week for three weeks, feeding him plentifully during the time, and I warrant that he will soon shed off, and become perfectly well, fat and sleek. It will also cure the worst case of mange on any dog. I speak from experience; and there is no danger of doses of that size killing either pigs or hogs."

Stone Cement.—According to Dr. Heller, the following composition makes an excellent stone cement:—Glue is soaked in cold water, afterwards heated, and fresh slaked lime added until the mixture attains the proper consistency—the cement must be applied while warm. This cement acquires great hardness, equal to stone, and it is not influenced by water or moisture. When used for porcelain, glass or metal, a small quantity of flour of sulphur must be added.

Frosted Feet.—A writer in the Journal of Commerce says, the following is a simple and effectual remedy for curing frosted feet, and one that will afford immediate relief—"Heat a brick very hot, and hold the foot over it as closely as it can be held without burning. Cut an onion in two, and dipping it repeatedly in salt rub it all over the foot. The juice of the onion will be dried into the foot, and effect a cure in a very short time. If this is done a few times, it is almost certain to cure your feet entirely."

Receipe for a Cough.—A correspondent, who sends us his name, encloses the following: Our readers will find it of great service.—Take the yolks of two fresh laid eggs, beat them well up in a basin, then add a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, and beat them together, in another vessel mix a wine glass full of white vinegar, and the juice of two large lemons; stir all these ingredients up, mix them, and put the whole in a bottle, cork it close. It is fit for use immediately, take a tablespoonful when the cough is troublesome.

To prevent the smoking of lamp oil.—Steep your wick in vinegar, and dry it well before you use it. And you'll fail in your object.—Ed.

Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog.—As the cry of mad dog has been raised, the following which we clip from an exchange, may be worth a perusal:

A Saxon forester, named Gastell, now at the venerable age of 82, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of such importance, has made public in the *Leipsic Journal*, the means he has used for fifty years, and wherewith he affirms he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith and dry it, then pour upon the wound a few drops of muriatic acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the evil effects of the latter are neutralized."

The Benefit of Toads.—Never destroy them, keep them in your garden to destroy bugs and fleas. They will do more than a man to preserve a garden from insects.

Indian Muffins.—A pint and a half of yellow Indian meal sifted; a handful of wheat flour; a quarter of a pound of fresh butter; a quart of milk; four eggs; a very small teaspoonful of salt. Put the milk into a saucepan, cut the butter into it; set it over the fire and warm it until the butter is very soft, but not until it melts; then take it off, stir it well until all is mixed, and set away to cool. Beat four eggs very light, and when the milk is cold stir them into it alternately with the meal, a little at a time of each. Add the salt. Beat the whole very hard after it is all mixed. Then butter some muffin rings on the inside. Set them in a hot oven or on a heated griddle, pour some of the batter into each, and bake the muffins well. Send them hot to table, continuing to bake while a fresh supply is wanted. Pull them open with your fingers and eat them with butter, to which you may add molasses or honey.

[*Farm Journal.*]

Another method to dye Wood Red.—Take vermilion and Spanish brown; make them thin with linseed oil and turpentine. Rub it on with a cloth in such a manner as to show the grain of the wood; when dry, varnish. The proportion of vermilion and Spanish brown, must be in proportion to the fineness of the shade wanted.

Composts.—Lime is a substance which it is an error to use with composts in which we have barnyard manure. It is equally an error to mix lime with any compound rich in ammonia. The tendency of lime in all composts is to promote decomposition and to waste nitrogen, which escapes in union with hydrogen under the form of ammonia, which is the very treasure of the dung heap, and of most other manuring substances.—*Morton's Practical Agriculture.*

To imitate Ebony.—Infuse gall-nuts in vinegar, wherein you have soaked rusty nails; then rub your wood with this; let it dry, polish and burnish.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. VIII, No. 4, : : : : April, 1857.

The Law of Newspapers.

We would call the especial attention of subscribers who intend discontinuing their paper without paying up *all* arrearages, to the following:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers the publisher can continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they settle their bill, and order the papers discontinued.
4. If any subscriber removes to another place without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The court has decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of an intentional fraud.

Premium List.

Through the polite attention of COL. A. P. CALHOUN, President of the State Agricultural Society, we have received the Premium List for 1857, for which frequent enquiry has been made of us since January. The following note from COL. GAGE, just received, will account for its late appearance. We find the list embraces every thing for which premiums are usually offered, and consider the premiums liberal enough for the state of our funds. It is to be hoped that we shall have a large acquisition of life members before the close of the next Fair, which will enable the Committee to offer still more liberal premiums another year.

MAJ. SEABORN:---Will you do me the kindness to state in your journal, that every reasonable effort to get the Premium List out early and generally distributed, has been made by the Executive Committee. The List was placed in the hands of Dr. GIBBS, of the Carolinian office, about 20th December, and a positive assurance given that it would be printed at an early day. For the last two months we have been repeatedly assured it would be out next week, but next week is still in the distance.

R. J. GAGE,
Secretary S. C. A. S.

March 20th, 1857

To Post Masters and Backsliders.

Will Post Masters who may have papers to return to us, inform us *invariably* from what office they are returned? This favor we have more than once asked heretofore, yet about nine-tenths of the papers returned, come back with "Refused," or, "Not taken out of the office," to which is, but rarely, some additional blackguard endorsement added, such as the following, recently returned from McKinley P. O., Ala.: "This is not Mr. DuBose's P. O., and consequently you may send it to Drayton, or keep it at home;" an endorsement that no gentleman would make on the margin a paper sent to his office, even if never sent there before, but in this case the paper had been sent to Mr. DuBOSE at that office for five years and upwards. But we are pleased to say that we have, but with a few exceptions, been uniformly treated by Post Masters with marked friendship and politeness—they are generally men of better manners and more decency than these puff balls of smut. Yet most of them neglect this, to us, important matter. In directing our papers we put the Post Office on but one paper in a package, and on the envelope. The other papers have written on them the name only of the subscriber, and if such paper is returned, unless we happen to know the man personally, or recollect his office on seeing his name, which could not be supposed, in very many cases we, have perhaps, to read over half the names on our books to find it. Many Post Masters may plead an excuse for this omission, on the ground that they do not read the paper, and therefore have not seen our repeated requests. But it seems to us that any officer ought to be better acquainted with the duties of his office than to return any paper without stating from what office. And now a word to *Backsliders*. We mean by backsliders, men who have neglected to give us notice previous to the issuing of the first of the current volume, of their intention to discontinue their subscription, according to our express and often published terms, but allow us to retain their names and send them one, two or more numbers, then direct the Post Master to send the paper back or notify us it is not taken from the office, without an offer to pay up arrearages sometimes (and most frequently with such men,) for several volumes, let alone the odd numbers, or the whole of the current volume, as they are legally bound to do under such circumstances. Such men we call backsliders, from the true faith, and such we occasionally have to deal with. A man *may* think he is acting fairly and honorably in so conducting himself. If so, he gets his code of honor from a different source from ours. One of us have taken lessons at the wrong school evidently.

"O wad some pow'r the gistie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us,
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
And foolish notion."

A Dun.

Not quite a dun either, for we dislike to dun our subscribers, as much as we need funds to carry on successfully the business of our paper, but a pretty broad hint may be of service to all parties. And allow us to

whisper it in your ear, friends, for we don't wish everybody to hear it, "*We cannot find ourself and work far nothing,*" and you all know that we are poorly enough paid even with payments by *every one*, in advance; but when we say to you that we have a large proportion of subscribers who owe us for from 2 to 8 volumes, you will, no doubt, be surprised to hear it, but such is the fact. And what are we to do? We cannot afford the labor and expense of making out each ones separate account and send it to him for payment. "Publish a list of subscribers with the indebtedness of each in the Farmer and Planter, says more than one friend to us recently." This we dislike to do, for there are but few honest men who would like to have their names sent out as defaulters in so small a matter as these debts are to each individual. Yet we fear it will *have to be done*, but first, we will wait awhile longer in hopes to avoid the necessity. But as a man we once knew said to his wife on a certain occasion, "I have set a resolution," and after the June (No. 6.) has been sent out, if we find it then necessary, we shall most assuredly make the experiment, unpleasant though it may be, so far as our honest subscribers are concerned. Not so with all, however, for there are a few, and but few, we are glad to say, that we should not have the least hesitancy in exposing to the world. And we much regret the necessity for the stringency of our remarks in relation to all such heretofore. Such remarks as have caused an esteemed friend in a private letter to suggest as a suitable heading for them, "The Editor's Pepper Box," "Blistering Ointment," or "Scarificator." Pretty appropriate, we admit, friend J., but "what is writ is writ," not with any satisfaction on our part, we assure you, for as before stated, we much regret the necessity. But in hopes not to be misunderstood in what we have heretofore said about delinquent subscribers, "backsliders" &c., for we do not deny the perfect undisputed right of any subscriber to discontinue his paper at any time that circumstances may require, surely not, *provided he pays up arrearages according to our terms*, of which no one who has long read our paper can be ignorant, but we do most emphatically deny his right to withdraw at any stage of the current volume without first paying up all arrearages including that volume, for according to our terms a subscriber on receiving the first number, is bound for the whole volume if it is not returned. And we will take occasion here to say that *in future we will discontinue no paper to a subscriber until he has paid up all arrears*, and the arrearages must include the current volume if more than one number has been sent to his address. And now friend J., if you and other friends will excuse the "peppering" and "blistering" of this number, we will promise that it shall be the last application, except it may be in the shape of a "black list" occasionally, to guard publishers of papers abroad against imposition by those who may run off in our debt, as some have already done, and others may do.

Our old friend, Dr. M. W. Phillips.

To your enquiry, "Can you not take the publishing of the South Carolina Agriculturist and merge yours

into it?" we answer *we cannot*, for two reasons: the first is, that the Farmer and Planter cannot be merged into any paper whilst in our hands; and secondly, *we are* "unwilling to put the Farmer and Planter in city life." But we will say this to our friends who may wish to have an agricultural paper at Columbia, where many think one should be published, but are at the same time aware that two such papers cannot or will not be sustained in our State—now that all apposition to the Farmer and Planter (and we know there has been strong efforts made to put it down, but, thanks to our friends, unsuccessful,) seems to have ceased—*now* that our prospects of success are more flattering than at any time heretofore—*now* that we are sailing on a smooth, untroubled sea, with no breakers ahead, have an open field and nothing to make us afraid—if they desire the helm of the old vessel that has wreathed the storm, *they can have it*. We have stood to our post faithfully for upwards of seven years—have devoted much of that time to the good cause of the agricultural improvement of our State, to the neglect of other much more important business, so far as our pecuniary interest was concerned. But we have grown old in the service, and are willing now to resign our post into younger and more competent hands. In a word, we stand ready to receive proposals for "stock, look and barrel" of the Farmer and Planter, at the close of the current volume. Who bids? It's a free fight, pitch in!

Our Book Table.

PLANTER AND MECHANIC.—We have received No 1 of vol. 1 of this new candidate for favor which promises from the start it has made under unfavorable circumstances, to pay well for all favors that may be bestowed on it.

"The Mississippi Planter and Mechanic," is published at Grenada, Mississippi, by DAVIS & WILKINS, proprietors, and edited by Professor L. HARPER, who says, "we are determined to make it a first class Journal, and spare neither labor or expense until it fully reaches the wants, necessities and gratification of a progressive people." Octavo of 16 pages, at \$1.50, per annum, and lower to clubs.

First Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the "Southern Pacific Rail Road Company."—To Dr. Joseph Taylor, formerly of our village, and who we see is one of the Directors we are indebted for this report, covering some 45 pages, with an appendix embracing official reports of the mineral riches of Sonora and Chihuahua. The Charter of the "Texas Rail Road Company," now changed to the above title, and various other Legislative acts, and arrangements, relative to the same.

We have not had time to examine this report through, but feel quite certain it will be found interesting in a high degree to all in favor of the Southern route to the Pacific, as we most decidedly are.

Horse Shoeing—A plain treatise on with Illustrations, by WILLIAM MILES, Esq. Author of "the horse's foot," &c.—To HENRY CARY BAIRD, Publisher and Bookseller, Philadelphia, we are indebted for a hand.

somely gotten up copy of this practical, and, as we think, to blacksmiths especially most valuable work. A great variety of opinions prevail among those who pretend to know all about horse-shoeing, and hence it might be said, "who shall decide when Doctors disagree," and yet almost any man having a mechanical turn, can tell when he sees a horse shod, whether he is in the hands of a master workman, or a bungler. It would be well for both horse and owner if we had fewer of the latter than we have, and we doubt not if every horse-shoer would procure a copy of Miles on horse-shoeing, and study it, such would be the result. We have on hand an advertisement from the publisher, Mr. Baird, which will appear in our May and some future numbers. We also expect to receive a few copies of the work with which we can supply such as may desire it.

The Chinese Sugar Cane.—We have received the circular of the Honorable Commissioner of Patents, relative to this new comer of all absorbing interest, from which we shall make some extracts in our next. In the mean time we would advise our friends intending to experiment with it, to procure seed as early as possible, as it is a plant of very slow growth, and should be planted in April or May in our climate, to ensure a perfect maturity of the seed if they are the object. But for syrup or sugar, as we have before stated, we would never allow the grain to mature or even to get into the milk state, before we should cut off the head, which will much hasten the maturity of the stalk and ensure a larger and richer amount of saccharine matter, than if the grain is allowed to perfect itself. This is our experience with Indian corn, from which we have made as much as 60 gallons of molasses a year from a small piece of ground, and with a very inefficient wooden mill, as all wooden ones are, for the purpose of effectually crushing out the juice. We would advise no one to attempt the business with wooden rollers. Cast iron rollers ought not to cost but little more than the weight of the metal in a pot or kettle.

J. D. TRADEWELL, Esq.—Some friend will accept our thanks for a copy of Mr. TRADEWELL's recent address delivered to the "Polytechnic," and "Caliopean" Society of the Citadel Academy of Charleston, upon the study of the Constitution, which surely every educated young man, especially of the South, should thoroughly study, that he may know his rights, and knowing dear maintain them. An excellent address and most appropriate to the occasion.

Pomaria Nurseries.—Notice of others.

We are much pleased to hear that friend Summer is being rewarded for his devoted, long continued and laborious attention to the nursery business. This is as it should be, our people should, instead of going to France or the North for their fruit trees, patronize home nurseries, where they will not be humbugged and disappointed by having trees palmed on them, that will be altogether worthless in our climate; heretofore we were compelled to resort to the North for fruit trees, and we have paid dearly for most of them.

Not so now, we have in every South State, nurseries almost at our door. In North Carolina, we have friend Fentress, in S. C., Wm. Summer, Esq.; in Ga., D. Redmond; of the "Cultivator," at Augusta, whose advertisements see in our paper; we have also in Ga., Robt. Nelson, of Macon; J. Van Buren, of Clarksville, and several others in other parts of the State. In Alabama, friend Peabody, stands ready to accommodate with whatever may be wanted from a strawberry up and in Mississippi, Mr. Aspleck, though *last* will not be found the *least* willing or able to supply all reasonable wants in the Southern nursery line. These are the men to go to if you want trees that will not disappoint your expectations.

The following extract is taken from a private letter recently received from an esteemed friend and devoted Horticulturist of one of our Eastern Districts:

"MR. EDITOR:—Dear Sir: I am just home after a trip to Pomaria. Whilst there I was delighted to find that our friend, Wm. Summer, was at length receiving the reward of his labours in the substantial form of numerous orders for the product of his nurseries. The three days that I spent there, were fully occupied by taking up and packing by three stout men, of trees, shrubs, &c., &c. The orders came not only from this State but from other States also—he has had orders even from Texas. All who love fine fruits, beautiful flowers and evergreens, must rejoice in his success. And he is in every sense well worthy of it."

A letter has been received from a highly esteemed gentleman of our State, enclosing a slip from the "Medical and Surgical Specialist," of New York, edited by Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, the inventor of Inhalation as a system in the treatment of pulmonary disease, with a request to us to publish in the Farmer and Planter, "That sufferers from disease who have read Dr. MERTOUN's advisement," (which we are publishing) "may be induced to exercise more caution than they otherwise might." The letter to the Specialist, and remarks on the same, will be found below. We know nothing of Dr. MERTOUN, or of the "Stuyvesant Institute." The advertisement was sent to us with a request to publish six months, which request we have in part complied with. If Dr. MERTOUN is an imposter, we hope we make the *amende* by giving the antidote with the poison.—Ed.

More Imposture.

The following Letter was received as a New Year's rat to crack:—

31st Dec., '56.

DEAR SIR:—I have just read in the Dec. number of the "Farmer and Planter," published monthly in Pendleton. So. Ca., an advertisement by Wallace Mertoun, M. D., of the Stuyvesant Medical Institute, New York City, in which he offers to cure, by inhalation, all who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, for a fee of from \$5 to \$10 each. I observe that, though the style and general reasoning of the thing is just that of the Specialist generally he yet in several instances writes in ungram-

matical phrase, suggestive rather of ignorance; and farther, that he seems to claim for himself the credit of inventing or reviving and improving the practice of inhalation, as he remarks, "*I claim for inhalation a place among the priceless gifts,*" &c. It may be that there is a very good understanding between yourself and the Stuyvesant Institute; but as there are probably many ignorant and unprincipled impostors like J. S. Rose, it is possible enough, and the advertisement rather suggests, that he may be one of the number, and the Stuyvesant Institute a humbug. As I have right to feel some interest in the fate of my fellow-invalids, I should be glad to receive a line from you, informing me whether or no Dr. Mertoun is a trustworthy practitioner. If he is an intelligent and respectable physician, and an honest convert to our doctrine and practice, I wish him all success; but if he is odorous of Rose, and has not the confidence of those among whom he lives, I desire in that case, and feel it my duty, to notify unfortunate invalids in this community of the extensive imposition which is being practised upon them, and as far as I know, by whom, and advise them to seek some evidence of the good character of those into whose hands they intrust their lives. J. S. R.

We have not the remotest idea who Dr. Mertoun is—we do not find his name in the Directory—and we know nothing about such an Institution as the "Stuyvesant Medical Institute" in this city. Is our correspondent satisfied?

The truth is, that "Institute" is a very fashionable term among patent medicine venders, and pretenders of all kinds, and has been prostituted by them, that every association of individuals having for the object of their joint action, honorable pursuits or useful enterprises, shun the term as they would a loathsome or noxious reptile.

This is only one among many instances, daily coming to our knowledge, of the tribe of imitators who are perambulating the country, and waging a nefarious and predatory warfare on the lives and pockets of the community.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Weeds.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice in your last (January) number, you say—speaking of weeds—"We would like to have the subject taken up by some of our correspondents, and if they differ from us, we invite controversy. We will now take the liberty to call out some of our old contributors, either to join issue with us, or confirm our position." You then call on Broomsedge, Abbeville, Paul Pry, and then your humble servant. Sir, I am a man of fear, and never have learned to fence even with a wooden sword; but as I must differ from you on this subject, I take up your gauntlet; and I do this with the more courage since "Pry," and perhaps other champions you name, are to be on my side.

And now, before going further, let me define my position: I am pro if you mean to destroy only such weeds as "cuckold bur," Canada thistle, &c., and say with all my heart, "lay on, McDuff." But if you mean to make no exception—to say none can be so managed as to be renovators of our soil, then I am contra. There are, in my opinion, some weeds *that may be so managed as to be renovators of the soil*; such, for instance, as hog-weed, hog-weed and a comparatively new comer, which I call the aster-weed, known by its whitening the fields with its blossoms just before frost. Of these I am most in favor of the rag or carrot-weed. That those weeds may do harm as rivals to our crops, I do not deny; but what I maintain is, they may be so managed as to do more good than harm, and ought to be excepted from the indiscriminate "warfare" you wage against weeds in general.

And here I must digress—make, I fear, a long digression—to know whether weeds benefit, or, as you contend, injure soils, we must look a little into the nature of soils. All know that a good soil contains a considerable per centum of vegetable mould, or in other words, decaying weeds and other vegetable matters. Are these made rich by the mould, or do they have the mould simply because they are rich? Do vegetables impart to the soil any thing more than they have taken from the soil? We have it on the authorities of Leibig that plants derive most of their carbon and ammonia from the atmosphere. If they do, cannot they impart them to the soil so as to be retained by it long enough to benefit growing plants? Cannot growing plants also bring up from the subsoil potash and other mineral matters and give them, as decay goes on, to the surface soil? Nay, can they not now appropriate the mineral salts that are set free by a slow disintegration and decomposition that is always going on in the surface soil, and preserve them in a form that will be available to a succeeding crop of growing plants? Who can deny that all this may be so? A mass of decaying vegetable matter, mixed intimately with the soil, is a chemical laboratory, in which more changes are going on than is, I suspect, dreamt of in our philosophy. There is an intricacy and perplexity of affinities here which it is feared, we do not yet fully understand. Light, heat and electricity also play an unknown part in this formation of soils. Whether the above be understood or not, and whether it be correct or not, I assume *that decaying weeds &c., do in some way tend to enrich the soil*.

*Iron.—Ed.

and that they do give to it more than they take from it, that they do give it carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements derived from the air. Having premised so much, I next assume that some plants give more and some less than others to the soil, and that therefore some plants are better renovators than others. By universal consent, clover and our field pea belong to this class. Now, Mr. Editor, I mean to contend that the weeds I have named above belong to this class---clover! Clover, says the farmer of the North East is the "basis of all good husbandry." Clover, says the farmer of the North West is "almost the only manure we use,"—it keeps up our land. The pea says the planter of the South is "the clover of the South,"—it is the great Southern renovator.

As was, to have been expected from its high character as a renovator North, we have tried the clover here, and it has failed. In highly manured lots and favorable seasons it has sometimes succeeded, but of its being a renovator for our poor land there is no hope. We have tried the pea fully, and still our lands are getting poorer and poorer. It does good no doubt, it helps, but we need other helps. And here, at this very place; the rag-weed offers us help. In our corn crop we can plant and sow the pea to shade the land first, and afterwards to be turned in. The rag-weed will follow our wheat and oats, shade the land in the summer, and be turned in with the stubble in the autumn. How admirably they alternate! peas notwithstanding what is said to the contrary, will not often do after wheat and oats, (I mean without breaking the stubble and after culture). The rag-weed needs no culture. Its habits exactly suit these and other small grain crops. It comes up in the early part of February, and but little at any other time, rarely grows large enough to interfere with the growth of the crops (not so much so as peas do with corn,) and comes on rapidly after they are cut. It stands drought well, produces a crop of seed, not a large one, late in the fall, shades the ground and smothers nearly all other weeds and all the grasses. Its smothering the grasses may not be altogether a desirable habit; but keeping down other and more injurious weeds will be, I suppose new to you, Mr. Editor. And even in the matter of grasses, if it prevents our stubble fields from making crab grass pastures, it also prevents the seeding of the land with that pest to a growing corn and cotton crop; and also saves the land from being compacted and poached by the hoofs of cattle. As I said before, it comes up in February, and but little afterwards. Owing to

this habit it is destroyed by the operations of planting the corn and cotton crop, especially when these operations are well done, and gives but little trouble in the after cultivation of these crops.

The rag-weed yields a large mass of vegetable matter to be turned into the soil, which not only enriches it by the addition of fertilizing elements, but improves its texture, making it more porous, prevents washing by obstructing the flow of water and causing the land, like subsoiling does, to absorb a greater quantity. In this condition lands run together less after heavy rains and work easier by the plow and hoe. The decaying rag-weed darkens the soil and thus warms it by causing it to absorb more heat. We repeat, it is but little in the way of cultivating the hood crops; and tending a field for three years in succession in cotton will extirpate it, if for any reason we should wish to do so.

I have not room now to speak of the hog and aster weeds. At present I have said enough. I may notice them hereafter if I feel called upon to continue this discussion. I hope your other contributors will respond to your call. The discussion may elicit useful matter.

LAURENS.

The reply to "Laurens," which we promised in our last, has been unavoidably crowded out—it shall appear in our next.—Ed.

Treating Timber to make it Durable.—Messrs. Editors: I am not aware that the following is generally known, at all events it is not practiced in this locality. In Germany it is known and practiced extensively. The matter is this: Hard wood, such as hickory, beech, dogwood, &c., is impregnated with the liquid of stable manure, and afterwards submitted to the influence of heat, and thoroughly dried, for the purpose of imparting to it good preservative qualities and rendering it tough and solid.

Wood intended for axe handles, mallets, &c., is steeped in this liquid for several days, and afterwards hung up over a fire and exposed to the influence of heat arising therefrom; two or three days are sufficient to render it thoroughly dry. It is then said to possess greater toughness and solidity than when subjected to any other process.

The farmers of Germany use mallets made of hard wood, which is prepared as above, for the purpose of driving iron wedges to split their timber; the wedges are usually made with a head about two inches or two and a half, and the mallet suffers no indentation from percussion.

If the process imparts to the wood such qualities spoken of, the knowledge of the fact may be interesting and profitable. It is certainly a simple and convenient process, and some one may be disposed to test it, and compare its effects with those obtained by other methods.

[Indiana Farmer.]

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LIST OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	STATE.	AM'T
W D Hogan, Boykens Depot, (vol 5)	S C.		\$1.00.
Jno. Boyken, Camden,	"		1.
B Boyken, " (vol 6)	"		1.
Jno Smith, Mt Gallagher, (vol 7)	"		1.
Dr Charles Murphy, Unionville,	"		1.
Andrew Myres, Georges Station,	"		(vol 5 6,) 2.
Dan'l McElany, "	"		1.
Col E P Jones, Greenville, C H (v 7,)	"		1.
B S Bozhardt, Newberry C H	"		1.
M S Lynn, Rock Hill,	"		2.
John Culp, "	"		2.
Col G W Rankin, Slattown,	"		1.
Jacob Pickle, Equality,	"		1.
Col Thos Erwin, Pendleton,	"		1.
Jas Broome, Silvertown,	"		1.
W A Moorecock, Beaufort,	"		1.
Jas S Pervyclear, "	"		1.
St Helena, Ag Society, Beaufort,	"		(vol 7,) 1.
S L Rook, Martins Depot,	"		1.
M P Walton, Richardsonville,	"		2.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	STATE.	AM'T
D M Simpson, Saddlers Creek,		S C	\$2.00
H H Gooche, Lancaster C H		"	1.
T P Ballard, " (vol 6, 7)		"	2.
E McCrary, Fair Play,		"	1.
W H Thrift, Whetstone,		"	1.
J T O'Heare, Charleston,		"	1.
S S Marshall, White Hall,		"	3.
J S Morrow, " "		"	2.
Dr W F Barton, " "		"	1.
Dr T R Center, Cedar Creek,		"	
Dr J Glenn, " "		"	
Col D D Fenley, " "		"	
Capt H D Hamiter, " "		"	
Thos Ashford, " "		"	
John Lever, " "		"	
S S Lever, " "		"	10.00
J W Lever, " "		"	
J W Leitner, " "		"	
J W Jones, " "		"	
F Friday, " "		"	
S A Proctor, " "		"	
Dr G W Dansby, " "		"	
Dr J Willingham, Rockville,		"	1.
Hon J B O'Neill, Newberry C H, (vol 5, 6, 7)		"	3.
Jas Kirkland, Lower 3 Runs, (vol 6)		"	1.
H Fajen, Wallhalla,		"	1.
J W Cobb, Williamston, (v 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)		"	5.
Gen Jas Gillam, Greenwood, (vol 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,)		"	5.
Dr J W Earle, Equality, (vol 6.)		"	1.
A F Lewis, Pendleton,		"	1.
Luke Haynie, Rocky Ridge, (vol 3, 4)		"	2.
B B Cockerell, Winnsboro,		"	1.
S J Bradford, Sumter C H		"	1.
S Porcher Gaillard, Sumter C H (vol 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.)		"	5.
Turner Davis, Sumter C. H.		"	
Dr S H Pressly, Society Hill, (vol 6, 7)		"	2.
Col R G Edwards, " (vol 6,)		"	1.
J H McIver, " (vol 8.)		"	1.
David Owen, Spring Grove,		"	
A Hollingsworth, " "		"	
J A Rudd, " "		"	
Wm Boazman, " "		"	5.85
J E Hanner, " "		"	
Hugh Leaman, " "		"	
Richard Watts, " "		"	
J M White, Loundsville,		"	1.
Col J F Kern, Huntington, (vol 7,)		"	1.
Wm Young, " (vol 7,)		"	1.
Rev D Humphreys, Rock Mills,		"	1.
A N Stuckey, Cartersville, (vol 7)		"	1.
J W Parrott, Swift Creek,		"	1.
Jas K Davis, Monticello,		"	1.
Dr Wm B Cherry, Pendleton,		"	5.
B D Dean, Anderson C H,		"	1.
Mrs P Adams, Pendleton, (v 5, 6, 7, 8,)		"	4.
Dr E Ravenel, Charleston,		"	1.
J T Harrison, Anderson C H,		"	1.
Wm Summer, Pomaria, (paid to Jan- uary, 1858,)		"	
Col A G Summer, Pomaria, paid in full,		"	
Sam'l S Baker, Monterey, (vol 5)		"	1.
G W Morgan, Parks Store, (vol 6, 7)		"	2.
G W Gibson, Thompsons (vol 7)		"	1.
L W Dash, Bull Swamp,		"	1.
H J Funderburk, Bull Swamp,		"	1.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	STATE.	AM'T.
F S Gibson, Thompsons, (vol 7)		S C	\$1.00
Dr C D Debo, Unionville, (vol 5)		"	1.
A Hunter, Monterey, (vol 7)		"	1.
Col M M Norton, Pickens C H, (to August, 1857)		"	1.
G Rhodes, Lawtonville,		"	1.
M H Plowden, Plowdens Mills,		"	2.
J M Plowden,		"	2.
Geo T Minter, Sandersville,		"	1.
Maj Chas Warley, Ashcroft,		"	1.
R B Johnson, Forsythe,		Ga.	1.
C S Price, Palestine,		Texas,	1.
Thos Calmes, Tickfaw,		La.	1.
Dr G O Buntyn, Centre Hill,		Miss.	2.
Col R J Willis, Greensboro,		Ga.	1.
Col D S Johnson, Madison		Ga.	75
Jno L Springs, Charlotte,		N. C.	1.
C B Williams, Glade Springs,		Tex.	1.
Robt Lide, Richmond,		Ala.	1.
Rev F Calloway, Lafayette, (vol. 7)		"	1.
W W Ely, Pensacola,		Miss.	1.

J MONTGOMERY & BRO. DOUBLED SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,

The best Fan in the United States!
PRICE \$35.



The above cut is a representation of the Double Screened Rockaway Grain Fan, in full operation. It is manufactured and for sale by the Patentees at 151, 153 & 155 North High Street, between Hillen and Gay sts. Baltimore, Md.

It was patented December 26th, 1853—again, June 12th, 1855, and last improvement, January 20th, 1857. The recent improvement enable us to offer a *perfect machine*—the very best Fan ever offered to the Farmer, the Trade, or the Manufacturer. Its superiority has been acknowledged by all who have used or seen it used—and certain are we, that in this particular Implement, adapted as it is, to ALL KINDS of grain, the South, by our invention, has outvied the North or East—as it is incomparably superior to all inventions of this kind—we challenge competition from whatever quarter it may come. We have a large stock of the best materials on hand, and are prepared to deliver 800 Fans in due time this season, and solicit orders.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the different Agricultural Societies of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina and South Carolina, that our Fan has been at

nearly all the State and County Fairs, and took the FIRST PREMIUM over all others for the last five years.

NOTICE.—We offer our services to our friends who need Agricultural Implements and Machinery of any description, to purchase the same for them, guaranteeing them the best in the market.

Patent Rights for sale, and Patterns complete, with all the information necessary for manufacturing.

The following testimonials are submitted:

DIXWIDDIE Co., VA., Nov. 26th, 1856.

Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro.

Without any solicitation, I do say with pleasure, that your truly celebrated Rockaway Fan, exceeds my most sanguine expectation in doing its work. I have used it with perfect satisfaction for two years past, it cleans faster and better than any I have ever tried. I believe it saved me the first year in cleaning my crop more than its cost; it is just the Fan the farmer wants and needs, therefore, I can safely recommend it to the Agricultural Community.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

THOMAS B. HAMLIN.

We are of opinion that the Wheat Fan of J. Montgomery & Bro. will in a day fan out more wheat and do it cleaner than any Fan we ever saw tried. We can, with the utmost confidence recommend it to the farmers of Virginia.

JOHN OSBORNE,

SAML. C. LEGRAND,

of Charlotte Co., Virginia.

Your Fan is a perfect machine, doing all that is claimed for it, and answering the highest expectations.

J. R. COUPLAND,

Stony Point, near Yorktown, Va.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at Baltimore City (Md.) Post office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

No 155 N. High st, between Hillen and Gay,
Baltimore.

March,

[4—tf]

MILES ON HORSE SHOEING.

LAST PUBLISHED, a plain practical treatise on *Horse Shoeing*, by WILLIAM MILES, author of the "*Horses Foot*," in one volume, 16 mo., price 75 cents, *beautifully illustrated*. Sent by mail free of postage.

"We like to recommend such books when we see so much villainous bungling done in "*Horse Shoeing*."—*Ohio Cultivator*.

"A concise, clear, practical work which should be studied by every Smith who shoes horses, and every farmer who owns a horse; the truth is, there is not one Smith in twenty who *knows* how to shoe a horse properly, or one farmer in fifty who knows when a horse is shod as he should be. The work will pay you if you study it, and *tenfold* if you *practice* it, or oblige your Smith to follow it."—*Prairie Farmer*.

"No man who owns a horse can afford to be without it, and any Smith will be benefited by carefully studying the illustrations.

[*Albany Evening Journal*.]

HENRY CAIRY BAIRD, Publisher.

April, 1857. [4—tf]

Philadelphia,

IRON, STEEL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK,

NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

The subscribers have in store a LARGE and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the following articles, viz:

SWEDES, ENGLISH, REFINED AND SHEET IRON,
CAST, GERMAN, BLISTER AND SPRING STEEL.
SMUT MACHINES. STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS.
GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHE AND GRASS BLADES.
FAN GEARING, RIDDLES, HOES, PLOUGHS, TURNING LATHES.
MILL IRONS, MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTHES.
BORING MACHINES, MORTICING MACHINES, AXES.
SPADES, SHOVELS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS.
MATTOCKS, PICKS, FILES, RASPS, BRACES, DRILLS.
ANVILS, BELLOWES, VICES, HAMMERS, SCREW PLATES,
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NAILS, SCREWS, BRADS, TACKS, AUGERS, CHISELS.
LOCKS of every description, PLANES, in great variety.
BRASS, WIRE, AND SHEET IRON FENDERS.
BRASS, IRON, AND BRONZED AND IRONS.
BRASS, STEEL, AND IRON SHOVELS AND TONGS,
SAUSAGE CUTTERS AND STUFFERS, POT WARE.
WOODDEN WARE, HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

Together with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of all the Goods appertaining to the Hardware business. Also:

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE LATEST IMPROVED CORN AND COB MILL.

All of which we offer at LOW PRICES for CASH.

[Jan., '57--11f]

ALLEN & DIAL.

NEW FIRM.

E. B. BENSON has associated with him in business his Son, **THOMAS B. BENSON**. They will continue the *Mercantile Business at the old Stand*, in Pendleton Village, (where the senior partner has been located for near forty years) under the name of

E. B. BENSON & SON.

They have now in Store a large stock of well assorted GOODS, and possessing facilities for purchasing GOODS as low as any, they pledge themselves not to be UNDERSOLD in any of the up country towns and villages.

E. B. BENSON.

THOS. B. BENSON.

Pendleton, January 21, 1857. [3-3m]

E. B. BENSON earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to call and make settlement at once—and payments by 1st March next, as he will need (particularly) money at that time.

Pendleton, January 21, 1857. [3-3m]

TO FARMERS AND BUTCHERS!

KNOW all men by these presents, that **J. L. N. SMITH**, am now giving the highest price for **GREEN AND DRY HIDES** ever before offered in this country, namely:

Hides, Green, from 6½ to 7½ cents per pound.
do. Dry, " 10 to 12½. " " "

Bring your Hides to me just as soon as you get them off the beast, and it will be better for us all.

J. L. N. SMITH.

March, '56.

[3-11f]

GRAPE VINES.

ABBEVILLE MODEL VINEYARD.

D. R. TOGNO offers for sale VINE CUTTINGS and ROOTED VINES, at the following rates:

Per 100 cuttings, Catawbas and other American varieties, sorted	\$ 5.00
Sorted European varieties,	\$10.00
Rooted American varieties, each	50 cents
Rooted European varieties, each	\$ 1.00
Rooted Scuppernon, each	\$ 1.00
Montevino, Dec. 27, 1856.	[3-11f]